### Ensiness Notices.

SOFT FELT HATS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR .-Papilo approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting to apply the lightest negligent hat for gentlements were at a low door, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in o dor to obtain a superior quality, and that Manufact over of Good's Hats, No. 113 Nasset-st.

MAISON DOREE,

By F. MARTING.

No. 42 East FOURTREST-STREET, Union-square,
(The Old PERNISAN MASSON).

This superb Re-tains it will be open to the public on and after
RAYMBAR the 15th bis. House in "Ordinary" \$1. Other
departments according to bill of face. Private Rooms for couries
crany number of paties. The carlie fating up of the precises
have the most elegant style. The patronage of the public is re-

opectfully solicized.

N. B.—Dinner Parties Fornished according to order. 62 CENTS FOR LADIES' HIGH COST GAFTERS. For sain at Manny's, No. 183 Broadway. Also, every o he style of Boors and Shors.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE.—Rehable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 31 Barcky of Bold and applied at Barcheneau's Wig Factory, No. 10 Bond at.

MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACE AND ABDOMI-Doctor Johnson was generally considered a

very bedly dressed man, but, if he had purchased his Hars of Krox, the case would have been different. Knox covers the heads of all well-dessed men is is impossible to be bodly dressed by you were no of Knox's Hars. His store is at No 312 Brendway, corner of Fulton st. DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY, now so prevalent, are quickly and safely cared by Hotzowan's Pills. All and nauses is at once stopped and the system brought be natural and healthy state. Full directions with each box

SUMMER LINEN DRAWFRS, CARLE UNDER-SHIRTS, &c., at very low prices, wholesale of rotall.

Nos 61 Nassauet, and 175 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—Dr. Rieds's Truss challenges com-partien. Hard R. ther, water-proof used in bathing, cleanly, in-destructible. Other for our radical treatment of Repture, Variou-cele, Phs., &c., No. 2 lie clay-t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced pulses, with Gines Cioth Pressor, Improved Locy Check, new style Hemmer Binder, Carder, &c., 505 Broadway

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Amerymous Commonweaters ever is intended to insertion much be authoritisated I mane and address or the writer—not requested by the capacity for its sacuratity for life good faith.

We cannot under size to return re-ceited Communications. e cannot under she so refun rejected Communications.
business letters to this effice about to addressed to "Ten
Tanzona," New-Yerk.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNK for this

week must be handed in to-day. Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The Cunard mail steamship Australasian, Capt. Cook, will leave this port for Liverpool, to-day. The Europeau mails will close in this city at

TIA o'clock.

Gov. Robinson of Kansas has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to organize military companies for the purpose of repelling attacks from the rebels in Missouri.

Wigfall, disguised as a cattle-drover, has been in Washington; at least such is the report. If he had disguised himself as a gentleman, he might have passed unchallenged everywhere.

Gov. Hicks has sent still another message to his Legislature, informing them that sundry demands on him are impertinent, and will not be com plied with.

Lieut. Budd of the steamer Resolute did some good service in the Potomne on Monday, which is fully set forth in our Washington dispatches. A number of Rebel batteries were overkauled, and a valuable prize taken.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We have news of another of those barbarous exploits which the Rebels seem by nature and education especially fitted to achieve. Gen. Schenck loft Alexandria, on Monday afternoon. with the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, Col. McCook, intending to guard the road between that place and Vienna, a town about four miles from Fairfax Court House. He dropped several companies at points along the road, and proceeded with about 275 men toward Vienna. When within balf a mile of that place a masked battery of three guns opened upon the train with a sudden and severe cannonade, using shells, round shot and grape. The number of the killed and wounded was seven of the former and four of the

The locomotive was disabled by a shot, and could not draw the train out of the fire; therefore the troops left the cars and belook themselves to the woods on the right and left of the track. Then the engineer detached his engine from the train and went as rapidly as possible back to Alexandria, leaving the troops on their feet. This deprived them of all means of transporting their wounded except by the use of band litters, and upon these and in blankets the

sefferers were carried. It was found that the Robel batteries were enstained by infantry and eavalry, 1,500 strong, and the Ohio troops retired about five miles to the Telegraphic Camp. Early yesterday mornive the 1st and 2d Connecticut Regiments and the 69th New-York went to the relief of the Ohio men, and several other regiments were ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, it being probable that an attack was to be made at once by the National troops on Fairfax Court-House, where there are, as it is supposed, about 4,000 Rebels. It is reported that

· large force has gone to occupy Vienna. A singular and striking feature of this affair is the fact that Gen. Schenek was proceeding through an enemy's country, weakening his force by frequently detaching companies along the road, and yet that he had no skirmishers out, nor were any means except the most ordinary taken to guard against surprise. One might suppose that the experiences at Great Bethel the other day would have taught a salutary lesson touching this, even if the foresight of the commanding officer had not been sufficient to have prevented such a mistake.

It is believed, according to our latest dis potches, that the forces which attacked the train of care have retired, carrying with them their battery, and that Vienna has been peaceably eccupied by the National troops, who are advancing toward, if they have not already reached, Fairfax Court-House.

bordering on starvation. Beauregard commands. Jeff. Davis was there on Monday.

The Rebels on the Virginia side of the Poto mac, at Conrad's Ferry, on Monday, amused themselves by practicing with 6 pounders upon the portion of Col. Stone's command stationed on the Maryland side. We cannot learn that their murderous designs were even moderately successful. The fire was returned by rifled muskets, but, though one gunner was killed, the distance was too great for much execution. A hundred of the Rebel cavalry were on the Virginia shore opposite Seneca Creek, where they had thrown up a small earthwork, and were apparently preparing to resist any march upon Leesburg.

On Monday morning, an expedition of 300 Zouaves made a reconsoisance in the vicinity of Great Betael, and up the road to Yorktown. They were provided with rations for two days. The Rebels are supposed to be concentrating at Yorktown. Symptoms of a speedy forward movement upon them are shown.

We print, this morning, a letter from Gen. Patterson's comp, which gives the particulars of his column's passage across the Potomac.

Exciting intelligence comes from Missouri, though it is not given with full confidence. The report is that Gen. Lyon on Monday attacked the State troops near Booneville and defeated them; their loss is represented to be 300 killed and 600 wounded, while the casualties on the side of the National troops amounted to only 17. Gen. Price was mortally wounded. Further details of this action will be auxiously looked for. Other shirmishes in Missouri are reported. A body of our cavalry were on Monday evening engaged with a force of State troops near Independence; four of the latter were killed, including Col. Helioway. On another day about 30 Secessionists attacked a small number of National troops near St. Charles, but were repulsed. Two of our men were mortally wounded.

We learn that Montgomery and his men are in Kansas on the Missouri border, armed and ready to attack Gov. Jackson in case he moves toward Kausas City. At Booneville, 2,000 State treops were reported, and it was said that 1,000 were on the opposite side of the river, where artillery commanded the stream. These were probably engaged in the battle referred to above A letter from St. Louis, published this morning. gives the numbers of the troops in Missouri.

At the moment of going to press we learn that it was considered probable last evening that fighting was going on at Fairfax Court-House, and that there was enough excitement at the War Office to make this likely.

### A SHORT WAR.

War is an incalculable evil. In an outburst of eloquence at Liverpool, twenty-five years ago, when anothernatizing the policy of Napoleon, Pitt, and Castle each, which had " tinged with blood the " soil of every European State," Lord Brougham pronounced war to be "the greatest curse of the human race, and the greatest crime, "because it involves every other crime within "its execrable name." Even when waged to vindicate peerless principles, or to achieve or maintain the liberty or independence of a people, it is still but a mitigated evil.

When to the ordinary calamities of a conflict between nations is added the peculiar atrocities incident to a contest among citizens of the same country, the evil reaches the utmost stretch of human imagining. The bloody stains of the civil war between Charles I. and bis Parliament can be seen in England to this day. France has not yet altogether recovered from the convulsions of her first revolution. The war for American Independence inflicted wounds upon every limb of the body politic which many years of uninterrupted peace and prosperity hardly sufficed to

Though war is sometimes necessary to obtain a good which overbalances incidental evils, yet, at the earliest moment consistent with the attainment of the object which justified its commencement. This general principle is specially applicable to the centest now raging in this country. But in deciding when and how it can be brought to an end, we must remember that it was not commenced for foreign conquest, but to put down domestic rebellion; not to subjugate a people, but to vindicate the authority of a beneficent Government; not to coorce a part of the States of the Union into submission to the arbitrary rule of another part, but to preserve the whole Union for the common benefit of all its members, and terms of a Constitution to which each State became a voluntary party. Doubtless it is inflicting deep injuries upon the industrial, financial, social, and moral interests of the country. This, however, should only impel us to prosecute it with all available resources, and all possible vigor, so that the contest may the sooner culminate in an honorable triumph and a permanent peace.

Under the crisis which overhapes but does not appal the loyal States, a lavish outlay in mon, munitions, and money will in the end prove the most economical mode of mastering the exigency Let the rebels be overwhelmed by the magnitude and power of our armaments. In subduing a revolt, if a Government allows the contest to become an equal one between the loyal forces and the insurgents, what would otherwise have terminated in a single short, sharp, but thorough and final collision, expands into the proportions of a campaign, with its skirmishes and sleges, and their altereating reverses and triumphs. And, if this equilibrium of forces is permitted to continue through many months, a rebellion which might have been crushed by one promp

battle, widens into war on a gigantic scale. The loyal States abound in brave soldiers and sailors, in munitions and supplies of all kinds required for prosecuting war by land and sea, and in money and credit amply sufficient for earrying on the carrent contest on a scale commonsurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. Let the Government call for men, munitions, and money in masses, quantities, and amounts compotent to cope, promptly and surely, with the issue which the traitors of the South, and their secret sympathizers in the North, have forced upon it. We cannot expect to finish the contest during the summer solutioe. While the in subjection by a rigid rule of refined eruelty, dog star rages, we can only hope to make a successful beginning by blockading all the rebol ports, and strengthening the loyal cause, and exercise of relentless force. They do not comdispersing armed traitors in the States lying along the Potomae, the Ohie, and the upper Missleeippi. But, the Government should improve the hot months in getting ready to move, as early in the autumn as the health of the

down the Mississippi Valley, whose numbers and weight will crush out resistance in the lower Slaveholding States.

The war should be closed in triumph within one year from the time it was commenced. The well-being of the whole country requires it. On the advent of the next Spring, peace should assert its benignant rule; labor and industry should return to their fields and their shops; trade and ommerce should resume their accustomed channels; learning, genius, and virtue should ouce more pursue the even tener of their way; and our civil institutions, restored to their firm foundations, should receive more than the wonted regard and affection of our people, because of the trying ordeal through which they have passed. Whether to accomplish this end, ere another bot veason opens upon us, will require half a million of men, and five hundred millions of money, we know not. We only know that true economy in blood and treasure requires that the expenditure should be ample to complete within one year the work we have undertaken. The country does not call for rashness, nor ask that raw recruits be hastily pushed forward into trying positions. Nor will it excuse incapacity or imbecility in those who presume to lead our armies and shape our policy. Loyal Americans demand that well directed and decisive blows fall swift and sure from the mighty power raised in defense of the Union and the Constitution.

#### PUNISHMENT OF PIRATES.

At the coming in of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, on the 15th of May last, Judge Sprague charged the Grand Jury on the subject of piracy, quoting at length the statutes to which we referred yesterday. These enactments, he observes, are founded upon the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which gives to Congress the power to define and punish piracy, and upon the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce, and make all laws necessary and proper to carry that power into effect. On the question of depredations on commerce under the sesumed authority of a revolutionary government, the Judge holds the fellowing language:

"But if the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government interly refuse to recognize such new Government, or to acknowledge it as having any belligerent or national rights, and instead of taking a neutral attitude endeavor by force to suppress depredations on commerce by such assumed tovernment, as violating the rights and infringing the laws of the United States, then the Judiciary will hold that each depredations are not to be considered as belligerent and entitled to the immunities of lawful war, but as robbery or other lawless depredations, subject to the penalties denounced by our laws against such offenses. The Judiciary certainty cannot adopt a more indulgent rule toward those who are in open rebellion against the authority of the United States, or toward allein cooperating with and action under the assumed authority of such rebels. While the other departments of the Government and the nation refuse to rigard any State or association of States, as having the rights of a belligerent, or as carrying on legitimate war, and are " But if the Legislative and Executive department belligerent, or as carrying on legitimate war, and are exerting not only moral but physical force against them exerting not only mornibus physical forces against them as rebels, and lawless aggressors upon the United States and its citizens, the courts also must so-regard them and cannot admit that any legislation or assumption of power by such State or States, can actionize nets in vi lation of the laws of the United States, or change the character of offenses under them."

Such is the law and the expounding of the law by a judicial officer of the United States, as clearly applicable to the case of Pirate No. 1 of Jeff. Davis's letters of marque. Neither the Legislative nor the Executive department of the Government has recognized the Southern rebellion as anything but an insurrection to be suppressed, and the Judiciary have no alternative but to treat all cases coming within their jurisdiction upon the same ground. A capital conviction, therefore, seems to await all pirates who, like those to be tried here next week, were taken in the act.

The only question remaining is the propriety of the exercise of Executive clemency. War, unquestionably, is always bloody enough, and when we can we should lean to mercy's side. In the case before us, as correlative to the existence of war, it is a question of expediency ing always a calamity, it should be terminated | whether we should take life or spare it. The fully through a city on their way to defend the capital, and stoning them to death in a riot; he assassination of Ellsworth in a town which had already surrendered, and whose citizens were under the protection of the laws; the attempted poisoning of wells whose water was to be used by Federal troops: the numberless instances of the murder of Northern citizens for oo other reason than because they were of Northern birth, by mobs and vigilance committees at the South; the offering a reward, by statute, for all who should be taken, whether to maintain liberty and law according to the dead or alive, by Southern privateers; and the desperate and cruel temper generally manifested by the insurgents, certainly do not prompt us to be merciful when men are taken in an act of piracy for which they know they are amonable to the law. If ever a people prevoked the severest retribution, the South has done so for her many acts of cruelty and torture upon unoffending persons, both men and wemen, for

many months. But, it is answered, retaliation will follow. It is difficult to say precisely where the line should be drawn, if we permit ourselves to be governed by that consideration. The South retaliates upon any disposition on the part of the Covernment to enforce the laws and suppress inaurrection. If for fear of retaliation we hesitate to hang pirates, and only imprison them for a brief period, we may be compelled presently to hesitate also at their capture and their imprisonment for the same reason. The South has never been slow to take advantage of our fears to compass her own ends, and if she can soluce us from prosecuting the war with vigor. and from enforcing, with the utmost stringency, the laws we have for the prevention and punish ment of the crimes for which she has a special proclivity, we shall never have done with submissions. It may, indeed, well be questioned whether these very submissions do not defeat their own purpose, as he who yields to a bully for the sake of peace only provokes fresh assaults and fresh indignities. One lesson of severity may go far to do that which leniency and forbearance, which have been tried so long, have failed to do. The people of the South are ignorant, accustomed to violence, dominant over a race held and, like all semi-civilized nations, have no faith in a strength that is not made manifest by the prehend the magnanimity of power until they have been compelled to feel that it has a grasp in which they may struggle in vain. It is th lesson of all history that the savage and the weak grow more relentless and cruel if they find

The South have many of the vices and the weaknesses of a barbarous people, for such a coudition is inseparable from a state of society in which Slavery is so large an element. She has been led on from crime to crime in this present struggle, because she despises quite as much as see hates the North, and believes that she may commit any atrocity with topunity. And the appetite for cruelty grows with what it feeds upon. When she sees the North begins to punish the wrongs already committed, she may puase

before adding to the frightful list. And there is another aspect of the question which should not be lost sight of. The young men of the North are ready to pour out their blood like water in defense of their country. But they may ask-some, we know, are doing o already-is it worth while to risk our lives where the chances are growing daily more and more frequent that we may fall by the assassin's bullet, because the Government encourages such atrocities by a mistimed elemency, and hesitates, from motives of mercy, or the hope that South ern generosity will be aroused by our magoanimity, to push the war with the utmost vigor, and in every possible way? There is a North to consider in this matter as well as a South, if we can ever recover from the chronic habit of considering the South only.

Thus much we deem it proper to say in justification of a brief article yesterday on this subject, if it needs any justification. We do not, mind you, a-k that the pirates of the Savanpah be hanged, but we do hope that the crime, in the committal of which they were taken, will subject them to condign and speedy punishment; and that, if the penalty which the law awards them is commuted, it will be nothing less than impresonment and hard labor for life. We believe that the frequency or infrequency of future piracy of this sort will depend much upon the penalty or impunity that shall be awarded to this first case upon the record. The South has no seamen of any consequence, and how many she can get from the floating maritime population of all nations who only seek, no matter under what flag, the highest wages, must depend upon the way in which these men, about to be brought to trial shall fare. The coast will swarm with pestiferous one-gunned rascals, who will soon stop at no enormity if these escape with a light punish ment. But privateering, and other scoundrelism at the South, will receive a severe check if it is made very certain that we have done turning a pleasant countenance to crime.

#### WISE CONVALESCENT.

When, a few weeks since, we heard from Ex-Gor. Wise, he was in the hands of his medical man, taking his pills and potions with a punctuality and perseverance which seem to have been rewarded; for his Excellency is now clothed at least, if not in his right mind, and is making speeches with all that lunatic force which has always, in the days of his bedily health and strength, characterized his eloquence. He took the field, in his finest fulgarant style, at Richmond. Va., on the let inst., though it is only lately through The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of the 6th inst. that he reaches us in red-hot report. He followed Jefferson Davis, and in the matter of foes and fire, he floored that efficial completely. In pure, unmitigated and sublimely nventive mendacity we are inclined to think that Davis can give the Virginian any odds and then vanouish him; but in the art of saying nothing and of seeming to say a great deal. Wise is still unsurpassed, may, unapproached by any living mortal. In this speech he is especially sanguinary; for he spouts a campaign through the whole of it, and puts us to the sword in a percration. It is all "fire," "blood," "the Lord of "Hosts," "fiery baptism," "rivers of blood," and at the end of this, our inconsistent though brilliant erator adds: "He in no haste-no " hurry and flurry." No flurry, quoth he !- that from a man who lives, and moves and has his ing in a flurry-who is, so to speak as em bodied flurry! No hurry-that to men who have precipitated this wicked war, because they know that delay would be fatal to their cruninal hopes! because they were afraid to give the Southern people an opportunity of thinking because time would surely show them to be without other than imaginary injuries! No hurry and flurry! Why, without these, there would have been no secession of Virginia at all. Plurry was the beginning of it, and hurry was its con supposition!

Both orators upon this occasion-both Davis and Wise-take it for granted that in some way Virginia has been dreadfully injured by the mili ary movements of the Government in that State. They graciously permit us to fight, but insist upon themselves selecting the field, planning our compaigns, and directing all our movements For example, Davis, who has made Virginia the battle-field quite as promptly as we have accepted it as such, says: "Upon overy hill which now overlooks Richmond, you have had, and will continue to have, camps containing soldiers from every State in the Confederacy; and to its remotest limits every proud heart beats high with indignation at the thought that the " foot of the invader Las been set upon the soil of old Virginia." That is to say: this Gen. Davis has trasported his forces, horses, footsoldiers, and artiflery to Virginia, to menace, and, if he can, to capture the Federal Capital, and when we meet him, nothing dannted, he tells the Virginians that we have invaded their State! There is an incoherence about this which can hardly be referred to the utmost possible saturation in whisky. We should have permitted the quiet concentration of one or two hundred thousand men upon this shored soil of Virginiawe should have allowed Washington to fall an easy prey to the Confederate army-we should have gone on considering a hostile State as neutral, while she was forging weapons for our destruction; but as we did not do this, as we saw fit to meet the enemy upon his own soil, before he could by his presence pollute ours, we are inveders, we are mercenaries, we are assessing, and we are incendiaries. Why do not the fre-enters of Virginia, instead of complaining, thank us for giving them so large a provision of their favorite diet? What would they have said of us, if we had kept quietly at home ? It is a blunder for a military men to boast.

War is to a considerable extent a matter of fortune; and mere chance-something at least which military historiane admit, although they may not be able exactly to define it-must always be considered. Gov. Wise says that he is " a civil so'dier" -he is certainly not a soldier military enough to avoid saying: "Your true-blooded Yankee will Rabel troops at Manassas Junction, all in a state | the central regions and | taught fear before they can understand mercy. | To this we can make no retort without falling | The mostleg through the central regions and | taught fear before they can understand mercy. | To this we can make no retort without falling | The mostleg through the central regions and | taught fear before they can understand mercy. | " never stand still in the presence of cold steel."

into the same error; but we safely suggest that men are not likely in run from an enemy whom, of their own free will and more motion, they bave traveled several thousand miles to meet, And when our armies have alread; "extended "their folds"-we quote the Wise wordsaround Virginia as does the anacouda around "his victim," we beg leave to suggest that the State has quite as good a chance of remaining a Victim as of becoming a Victor. "The tools to him who can use them," said Napoleon; but whom a man, when a State or an army has none, what is then to be done? Gov. Wise tolks his soldiers to "get a spear-a lance. Manufactore your blades from old iron, even though it be the tires of your cart-wheels. Get a bit of carriage-spring, and grind and burni-h it in the shape of a bowie-knife, and put it to any sort of a handle, so that it be strong-ash bickery, or oak." This looks desperate. When Gov. Wise says, "Take a lesson from John Brown!" waen he condescends to say this, we think that a slightly milder style of boasting would be safer and more becoming.

Dickens describes the London reporters as gentle-Dickens describes the London reportors as genture, no "the raveness pag" but never was a phrase butter applied than to the hungry representatives of the daily supers of our great cities, who watch and write of the movements of our troops. What a discomiture of all their hopes and plane the order of the wer Department, probletting any more telegrams expening the programme of the campain! I be we cannot help approximate by the regarded but they and of deliars to the emergining proprietors of our great American newspapers. White withhelding vague remore from those who long for news, it will only render the final limiting sense more accurate and exception.

[Washington Sunday Morning Channick.

The proprietor and editor of the above quoted paper is said to be Mr. John W. Forney.

It is doubtless in the most perfect taste for a refessional journalist "to foul his own nest," and we shall not quarrel with Mr. Forney's delicacy of sentiment or the correctness of his judgment. It would be fortunate, perhaps, for our finances, f the "ravenous" appetite of the pen were the only craving peculiar to the climate of Washington. We are slightly apprecensive that both Mr. Forney and the belted chivalry of the army will find that Gen. Beauregard's rifled cannon are more easily spiked than the ten-inch Columbiads of the Press. And now, while upon this topic. we beg to hint, in strict confidence, that there are some things connected with all these subjects on which we propose to be a little lequacious with our friends the People, unless there is some pruning of speech in the ball and lackey departments. In the bend-roll of martial virtues, we think prudence ranks next to valor. It may be well to have it brevetted for promotion.

The Albany Argus, with a wantonness of falsehood and shamelessness of self-exposure which would surprise us in any other sheet, asserts that our paragraph of Monday referring to the alloged Lobby Corruption exposé in progress before a Grand Jury in that city, was "a device to shelter corruption" !! The only and manifest object of our paragraph was to present bushing up or buying off of the expose, and this The Argus well knows. We had then no suspicion as to the persons simed at, but more recent advices point to the cabal who are trying to force the Government to buy the Dutel Church for a permanent Post-Office, Whoever doesn't know that we owe these no good will knows little of what is passing in this City. But we had no personal aim or object in our original allusion to this matter, desiring simply that the threatened exposure should be thorough and complete, and that the possibility of bushing it up should be procluded. We trust that end is now secured.

## The Canadian's Passengers.

Sr. Jonn's, N. F., Tuesday, Jone 18, 1861.

The stemusion litherman, from Quobec, passed Cape Race at 40 clock this afternoon, and will arrive at this port at 10 o'clock this evening. After embarking the accord passengers of the wrecked accounting Capacita, she with sail for Lendonderry and Liverpool. The passengers have all recovered from the fatigue and excitanguit consequent, many finite consequents. and excitement consequent upon their escape from a premature doubt, and are now in as good condition as can be expected under their unfortunate circumstances. Everything has been done by the Montreal Steamship Company to render their confortable.

Arrest for Passing Spurious Money. W. L. Meade and Walter Vandenburgh passed to conterfeit is on the Bank of Catskill here resterday counterfeit as on the Bank of Catakill here yesterlay. They ware arrested in Easton to-day and committed to Baltson Jail. They had \$40 in counterfeits. They reside in Easton.

Prince Alfred was expected Last night, and the civil on emiliary natherities and a large crowd assembled the city is decreased. The city is decorated with flags, &c. Owing to some detention, he did not arrive tid 74 o'clock this morning. The citisens were somewhat unprepared to meet him.

meet him.

The royal party landed sincest anotherwed, and dreve quietly to the recidence of Gon. Williams.

Pire at Toledo.
Totano, Tanaday, Jone 18, 1981.
The First Congregational Charge in this city, and two dwellings any-ining, were destroyed by fire last night. Less \$15,600, which is partially insured.

MISSESSEL SOCIETY -A special meeting of the Historical Scelety was hold in their Hall, in Second avenue, last evening, the Hou, Lother Bradish, Presitent in the chair.

Mr. Dawson, being introduced, proceeded to read a paper on " The Battle of Harlem Plalus," The essayreviewed the history of the battle referred to, the amercus discounging circumstances against which American army had to contend, and the retreats which they were compelled to make in prosonce of the superior force which the enough brought to hear upon them. It was under such circumstances that Gen. Washington had thrown down his but and exclaimed, "Are thee the men wish which I am to defend America?" But the tide turned, past reverses appeared to have impired the American soldiers, and when the may improve the American somers, and when the enemy, and of its superior e constituted about general culated that further fring would not be returned, penewest their essents, the Americans returned the five with great promptitude.

He pointed out the localities where engagements

with great promptitude.

He pointed out the localities where engagements took place: where intremements were made and works thrown up by the modern street and avenue names Hartenward.

The particulars of every movement were given in detail. A battle for the occupancy of a buckwheat field on the place of Hartenward in the progress of the straggle between the American and the Builds straigs. The saccess of the American forces was to be informed from the fact that Col. Knowling and airteen privates of the American army were hilled, and of the British 74 were killed and 27 wounded.

army were hilled, and or the saiding of an h a mid I'd wounded.

Goo. Westmore observed that the reading of an h a super as that to which they had listened were in keeping with the original object of the Society. He was much gratified by the estatement of facts connected with our local history which had been much. He was not have the history which had been much. with our local history which had been made. He was glad to give his testimory as to the consectness of the forality in which Col. Knowled his build—within the limits of the Trinity Cometery. He made a long and interesting speech upon the importance of collecting the details of our local history, and moved a vote of thunks to Mr. Dawson, which was adopted.

ing the details of our local history, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Dowess, which was adopted.

Mr. Gardiner, Chairman of the Special Connektee on the Eulegy upon the late Hon. Stophen Arnold Douglas, reported a series of resolutions.

It was expected that Mr. Bancreft would speak to the recolutions in reference to the late Senator Douglas, but a pause, which appeared to have been provided for the purpose, failed to bring him out.

The resolutions, which referred only to Mr. Douglas's develop to the Union and Constitution toward the end of his carthly career, were maximumally adopted.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. Successful Aerial Telegraphing. THE CRUISE OF THE RESOLUTE

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT OPERATIONS.

Rumored Fight at Fairfax Court-House

Rebels Starving at Manassas Junction.

PRESSING MEN AND PROPERTY INTO SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861. MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

It was a curious coincidence that the first regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers should have passed through Baltimere on June 17, as the first regiment of Militia passed through on April 19. Had there been any hostile demonstrations on the part of the roughs, the boys would have remembered Bunker Hill. They threw out neither advance nor rear guard, the Colonel saying that they should repulse an attack with the whole body. The Band played on tae march "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and

· The Star-Spangled Banner." BALLOONING.

Prof. Lowe made his first experimental ascenion to-day from the Armory grounds. Mesers. Burns of the Telegraph Company, and Robinson, the operator, accompanied him. The latter had charge of the aerial end of an exceedingly small Helix wire, insulated with green silk, and connected with the regular lines. An operator below repeated the message from the air after it had been transmitted through a mile of this belie wire, wound round by a strong cable, ascended. The White House, the War Department, Alexandria, and the Pailadelphia office were communicated with, and it the other offices had been ellent, intercourse might have been indefinitely continued

The highest ascension was 450 feet. Several more experiments will be requisite to establish the extent to which the balloon can be used on the battle-field, to give orders, and in reconnoisances to record observations is camp while working at a distance. After the experiment was concluded, the balloon was towed up by ropes to the grounds of the President, who reviewed it from the window. The car was adorned with two American and one British flag. The tricolor was accidentally absent. The balleon species the night anchored in rear of the White House. SUPPLYING PROVISIONS TO THE REBELS.

People who wonder at the continued transit of provisions through Louisville to the Rebels fail o remember the difficulties of the case. It is impossible always correctly to distinguish on the border between such goods and those bound to Kentucky. Too great caution has sometimes been used, to the serious injury of Louisville. The Collector of that city is hampered by Federal Judges and their subordinates, who are Secessionists. They will be ousted, it is to be hoped, by the creation of a new District by Congrees. There is no question but that Collector Cotton is doing his best.

The War Department has accepted three additional regiments from Iows, making in all, six, including one of cavalry. WIGFALL IN A NEW DISGUISE.

It is stated, on undoubted authority, that

Sonator Wigfall visited this city in the disquise of a cattle drover, and after having made thorough reconnousance, returned to Mauseau Innetion. MR. BLOW AND MISSOURI.

appointed Minister to Venezuela, will probable decline to accept. The disturbed condition of Missouri makes him very auxious to lend his influence to maintain the Federal power in that A CHICAGO BATTALION ACCEPTED.

The War Department has accepted for three

years, or the war, a Chicago battalion, rauch ank and file, celled "The Illinois Bridge, Press work, and Fortification Fusileore." It is composed of 120 carpenters, 70 milroad-track mea. 7 railroad and bridge blacksmiths, 6 boat-builders, 2 engineers, and 9 locomotive builders.

SCOUT OPERATIONS. Capt. Redier with 40 of his command, the Anderson Rifles of Georgetown, crossed the Pote mee about nine miles allove here, yesterday, sed took a circuit of several miles, going two miles beyond Langley, and within a short distance d Pairfax Court House, returning by way of the Chain Bridge.

THE CHAIN-BRIDGE BREASTWORKS The breastworks commonding the approaches from the Virginia bank of the Potomac to the Chain Bridge have been completed, and the gund are mounting to-day. The 3d Michigan Res

ment are encamped here. THE CRUISE OF THE RESOLUTE.

The Resolute, Lieut. Budd commanding, rived to-day from down the river, where has been ervicing at her usual station, between the Wicemoco Bay and the mouth of the Potemee, except when, for the sake of a brush, she conces up stream. She brings, as prize, a Baltimore schooner, the Buona Vista, laden with a valuable cargo of sugar, hame, and soffee, which ale contured at St. Marys.

The Buena Vista was boarded yesterday while rounding Point Lookout by the Reliance, but as her papers scemed right, and no arms of amicunition were found on board, she we permitted to proceed. When captured by the Resolute, she was, her captain stated, about to discharge her cargo at St. Mary's, but Lied Budd having learned that Baltimore westly are in the habit of clearing for that point and a terward discharging their cargoes at Cone sal Teocowico Rivers opposite, on the Virginia show, determined to selve her, natwittstanding her papers showed that she had passed the in spection of the Polisnee the day before. He captain and erew feel confident that the arts val of the owner from Baltimore, and the persen to where the cargo is consigned, at St. Mary will cause their immediate release.

There is no doubt that vessels clearing Mary's are in the habit of carrying stores up to Virginia rivers opposite. The Resolute, during